

# The Sun

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## The Official Announcements of January 23.

On January 23, three days after the signature of the Dillingham-Sanchez agreement at Santo Domingo City, the *New York Tribune* printed this announcement, communicated to its Washington correspondent by some person speaking for the Department of State:

"Supplementing the authoritative statement regarding the Santo Domingo settlement, made by the President's direction to-day, it may be said that in ten days agents of the United States will take charge of the naval affairs of Santo Domingo, readjust the tariff to provide sufficient revenue for satisfying foreign claims and meeting the expenses of government, administer the customs and endeavor to have the country brought to a state of order."

"The experiment is to be tried at the earliest request of President Morales of the Dominican Republic, and, as already explained in the *Tribune*, is confidently expected to eradicate the restless revolutionary spirit constantly manifested in the country and to preserve order and promote prosperity from one end of it to the other."

"The arrangement has none of the attributes of a treaty and will not require ratification by the Senate."

Such was the programme, as reported by the *New York Tribune* on official authority, on the very morning when THE SUN first called attention to the plan requirements of the second clause of the second section of the second article of the United States Constitution.

What, then, does the *Tribune* mean when it gives its innocent extension to understand that a mere routine extension of Parliament on Feb. 14 was of itself colorless, but there were interesting debates in the two houses on the respective addresses, and the well known Liberal, Mr. H. H. ASQUITH, moved in the Commons immediate dissolution, so carefully worded that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S followers will be able to vote for it should their leader give the word.

## The Debate in Parliament on the King's Speech.

The King's speech which was read by the Lord Chancellor on the opening of Parliament on Feb. 14 was of itself colorless, but there were interesting debates in the two houses on the respective addresses, and the well known Liberal, Mr. H. H. ASQUITH, moved in the Commons immediate dissolution, so carefully worded that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S followers will be able to vote for it should their leader give the word.

In the House of Lords the Foreign Secretary, Lord LANSDOWNE, replying to the wish expressed by Earl SPENCER on behalf of the Liberals that the Government would miss no opportunity of bringing the conflict in the Far East to a peaceful solution, said that any attempt at intervention at the present time would retard the object desired. The utmost that he would promise was that Great Britain would continue to maintain the strictest neutrality, and he congratulated his countrymen that, as the champions of neutral rights, they had succeeded in persuading Russia to treat peace and other provisions as only conditionally contraband, though that belligerent still refused to place coal in the same category. Alluding to the North Sea incident Lord LANSDOWNE admitted that at one time Great Britain had been near being drawn into the vortex of war. He referred, of course, to the fact that he had been constrained to tell Count BENCKENDORFF, Russia's Ambassador in London, that hostilities could not be averted if Admiral ROJESTVENSKY failed to touch at Vigo, where he could learn by a telegram from St. Petersburg that an investigation of his firing on English fishing vessels must take place.

In regard to South Africa the Foreign Secretary said that the Government was prepared to give the Transvaal not absolute self-government, a hope of the ultimate attainment of which the King's speech had held out, but the large installment of autonomy which is the outcome of representative institutions. As to its modification of the treaty concluded at Lhasa by Col. YOUNGHUSBAND, a modification severely criticised in the Commons by Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNEMAN, Lord LANSDOWNE maintained that the attitude of the Government toward Tibet had been entirely consistent. That is true; but in the opinion of the Anglo-Indian authorities the conduct of the Home Government has been consistently unwise. It is well known that the India Secretary's reduction of the Tibetan indemnity from \$2,500,000 to one-third of that sum and his curtailment of the term during which the Chumbi district is to be held as security from seventy-five to three years has elicited an earnest protest from Lord CREZON'S representative at Calcutta. In the judgment of Anglo-Indian experts the day is not distant when Col. YOUNGHUSBAND'S work will have to be done all over again.

It was admitted by a spokesman of the Government that no attempt will be made to pass during the present session the Redistribution of Seats bill, which was expected to provoke such vehement opposition on the part of Irish patriots. Far from being conciliated by this announcement, the Irish Nationalists have decided to begin at once an active campaign against the Government and to move amendments to the address, in which they will demand Home Rule for Ireland, the establishment of Catholic universities and an important addition to the Irish Land act. Their efforts, even if reinforced by the Liberals, will be futile if Premier BALFOUR can retain the majority of St which, nominally, he still possesses. That majority, however, can be annihilated if eighty-one of his ostensible adherents shall abstain from voting on a critical division or if

forty-two shall vote against him. It is in the hope of causing one or the other of these fatal movements that Mr. ASQUITH has framed the following amendment to the address: "We humbly represent to your Majesty that the various aspects of the fiscal question have been fully discussed in the country for nearly two years and that the time has come for submitting the question to the people without further delay."

The conviction herein expressed is known to be shared by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. He has recently avowed it in unequivocal language. With what show of consistency, then, can he permit his followers to vote against the Asquith amendment? He may shrink from bidding them to support the amendment actively, but he and they would scarcely be open to the charge of disloyalty if they declined to vote at all. As they are believed to number at least one hundred and fifty a neutral attitude on their part would mean the defeat of the Government by a large majority.

We shall know in a few days whether Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the real master of the situation, concurs, as he has professed to concur, with Mr. ASQUITH in the opinion that the time has come for submitting his preferential tariff policy to the electors without further delay.

## Mr. Harriman and the Equitable Life.

A petition has been addressed by practically all of the officials of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to the board of directors of that body, which meets to-day, demanding that Mr. JAMES HAZEN HYDE shall not be re-elected vice-president of the corporation. It is in some respects the most remarkable and momentous manifestation that has ever occurred in the history of a great life insurance company. Mr. HYDE is a young man who is ultraconspicuous in that part of society which is nothing if not conspicuous, and he holds his present important position in the Equitable by virtue of inheritance from his father, the late HENRY B. HYDE, who founded the corporation and who died some years ago, leaving behind him an excellent reputation in everything which has to do with the science of life insurance.

Young Mr. HYDE also inherited the control of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance corporation. It is a stock company, capitalized at \$100,000,000, consisting of 1,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and limited as to dividends to 7 per cent. per annum. Of this \$100,000,000 Mr. HYDE and his family own a control, that is, they own more than a majority, and it is of common understanding that they own as much as 75 per cent. of the whole. It will be perceived at once that the income which can be derived legitimately from the entire capital stock is limited to \$7,000,000 per annum.

The officials, who include the president of the corporation, a most reputable and estimable gentleman, recite vaguely in their petition their objections to the reelection of young Mr. HYDE. They are probably sufficient, but to us they are of indifferent concern. Mr. HYDE'S sins, such as they are, are the sins of youth and of a kind which are a large part of humanity is prone to envy his capacity to enjoy. It is not impossible that they have been exaggerated, and that they are being exaggerated, for a purpose which may later be better understood. What concerns every one is the fact, which the incident brings into such unfortunate and deplorable relief, that this great corporation is internally rent asunder not by the shortcomings of young Mr. HYDE, but by selfish and unscrupulous greed. We say that it is unscrupulous greed. We say that it is because there are few people who are not directly or indirectly involved or interested in the prevailing question of life insurance. It enters into the life of almost every family, from the wealthiest to the humblest, and the Equitable, by reason of the colossal magnitude of its affairs and the very enormity of its resources, is perhaps the most conspicuous institution in the whole world of insurance and finance. Its corporate form, as described, has nominally served only the purpose of perpetuating and strengthening the purely personal character of its management. We regard the situation which has arisen between Mr. HYDE and his associates as already involving the most unfortunate consequences, not only to the Equitable Assurance Society, but to the entire cause of life insurance.

In the first place, we have the broad disclosure of the stock jobbing possibilities of a life insurance corporation, which are inseparable from its pseudo-mutual character. It is at once apparent that the Equitable is in no sense a mutual concern. That the personal and corporate control has served to conceal flagrant acts done in the interest of those managing the corporation we do not mean to assert or imply, but that such has been only too possible is made plain by the doubt which is universally expressed that the board of directors will consent to grant the policyholders the right to vote on matters which vitally concern the administration of their own property.

All these considerations, however, are beside the real one which is at the bottom of the whole disturbance. It is the proposition on the part of Mr. EDWARD H. HARRIMAN and his associates to buy Mr. HYDE'S Equitable stock for \$5,000,000, thereby transferring Mr. HYDE'S relatively harmless proprietorship into a purely personal and speculative control. If the policyholders of the Equitable obtain the power to manage their own property the stock ownership which Mr. HYDE possesses has its proper value as a 7 per cent. investment of undoubted security, but nothing more. If the policyholders are to be excluded from a share in the management of their own property the speculative value of Mr. HYDE'S shares makes them cheap on the basis of \$5,000,000 of cash for \$51,000 worth of actual property.

What an entirely new aspect must the Equitable present to its policyholders and to the insurance departments of the several States and countries where its business is transacted! Five millions of money paid for what? For fifty thousand dollars worth of a trumpery

7 per cent. stock? Or for the power to use, divert and manipulate the hundreds of millions in cash and securities which belong to the policyholders, the real owners of the Equitable?

## The Site for a New Court House.

No public improvement is more urgently needed to-day in this city than the erection of a new and spacious court house for the trial of causes and the hearing of motions in the Supreme Court. The old court house, with its utter lack of proper ventilation and its defective plumbing, is a constant menace to judges, jurors, lawyers, litigants and witnesses who are forced to attend within its walls. This fact is fully recognized by bench and bar and the whole community. Where shall the new court house be built? Under an act passed by the Legislature two years ago commissioners styled the Court House Board selected by a vote of 3 to 2 a site at Mulberry Bend on the East Side. The minority favored the selection of the Stewart building at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street and of property adjacent thereto valued at nine or ten millions of dollars. The Mulberry Bend site has been generally disapproved because it is inconvenient of access and in an ill-favored quarter of the city, but unless the law of 1903 be amended that site and no other must be acquired because a majority of the board selected it and the board is now *functus officio*.

The original act limited the power of selection to "a site south of the southern line of Franklin street extended to the Hudson River and the East River," or, in other words, prevented the erection of a court house north of Franklin street. An amendatory act has been passed by the State Senate and is now in the Assembly, and this new act strikes out the limiting words and permits the Court House Board to select and locate a site for a new court house either downtown or uptown, subject, however, to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It is not necessary to discuss at this time the exact location desirable.

It is clear that the amendatory act should be passed, for otherwise we shall be compelled either to accept the wretched Mulberry Bend site or go without any new court house for years to come.

## In La Follette's State.

First fruits of the triumph of the Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE! A railroad commission bill was brought forth in the Wisconsin Legislature, both branches, last week. The bill is described as official. It drips with the sincere milk of railroad regulation as understood by the State administration, which is LA FOLLETTE.

The Governor is to appoint three railroad commissioners. One is to know about accounts and statistics in a general way. Two are to have a "general knowledge" of the railroad business. No experts, you see. This is regulation by "the plain people," that is, ordinary politicians. These three in-a-general-way regulators are to get \$5,000 a year apiece. Big money for badgers.

These three inept experts are to have entire control of the railroad business in Wisconsin. They are to fix passenger rates and freight rates, handling and storage rates. They will classify freight. They can order the railroads to build side tracks; to supply such train service as their wisdom directs; to furnish shippers with cars, whether the cars are procurable or not. In short, the commission will regulate and control according to its own sweet will and as if it was absolute owner.

Mark this admirable provision for the hearing of complaints against the work of the commission and for the review and rectification of its errors: "The commission may adopt and enforce such rules, regulations and modes of procedure as it may deem proper to bear and determine complaints that may be made against the classifications, rates, rules, regulations and determinations of the commission."

A commission with absolute power over the railroad business and with the further power, so helpful to the railroads, of approving as a court what it has ordered as a commission. It is well that the great work of Government regulation of railroad rates is to be postponed. Senator LA FOLLETTE will want to explain and recommend at Washington the ingenious plan now exhibited by Governor LA FOLLETTE at Madison.

## A Notable Instance.

What an honest and honorable gentleman Judge JOHN T. ABBOTT is! He came from Santo Domingo to New York and arrived here in perfect ignorance of what had been going on in the select circles of Washington diplomacy during the time when he was aloof upon the mighty deep. He knew nothing of the abandonment of the original programme, as embodied in the Dillingham-Sanchez agreement, or of the sudden change of theory as to the basis of American operations in Santo Domingo. Consequently Judge ABBOTT stated to a reporter of THE SUN the situation precisely as he understood it at the time of his departure and as it was generally understood by the benighted inhabitants of Santo Domingo.

When Judge ABBOTT reached Washington, after having unbosomed himself of what he believed to be the strict truth, he seems to have been more or less sharply notified that his reminiscences of Santo Domingo were inconvenient and untimely in view of statements and theories and revisions of policy at Washington during the period of his sea voyage.

Under the circumstances ninety-nine diplomats or financial agents out of a hundred, when called upon to square their testimony with the latest theory of defence adopted at headquarters would have repudiated the interview or have endeavored to give the impression that his utterances had been misrepresented. The expedient is as ancient as diplomacy itself, but Judge ABBOTT is not the man to resort to it. He simply explained, in substance, that he had been told things at Washington which he could not possibly have learned in Santo Domingo. This is undoubtedly true;

nobody now doubts the capacity of Washington to give Judge ABBOTT information which he could by no means have acquired on the spot in Santo Domingo.

We confess to a good deal of admiration for this exceptional gentleman—and likewise to some sympathy for him.

Major PIERRE CHARLES L'ENFANT'S body has lain for eighty years in an unmarked grave on Green Hill, just outside the city of Washington. The *Express*'s genius that made Washington the City of Magnificent Distances. His reward from the Government for his labors was less than \$2,000, and in his later years he was dependent on charity. Now it is proposed to have the Government erect a monument over his grave, the owners of the surrounding land having declared their willingness to grant access to the grave and dedicate it as a memorial to the distinguished engineer. All that Congress is asked to appropriate to build the monument is \$500. Thus the total reward of L'ENFANT will be not to exceed \$2,500 for laying out the nation's capital, a sum that many architects and engineers to-day would not regard as sufficient compensation for planning a twenty-five-acre country place.

The Department of Commerce and Labor announces that last year it added to its permanent equipment one Bible, a bicycle, one binocular and one boring machine. The binocular is used to watch the trusts from afar, the bicycle to overtake them, the boring machine to penetrate their secrets, and the Bible to read the Emperor's yacht yielded, and was put about to avoid a collision. The rules of the road are as old as the seas, and are known from the old sea charts to the latest developments in the Baltic yachting circles.

## THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Queries of a Deep Sea Skipper as to the Rules of the Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I recall reading in the news columns of THE SUN last summer the story of how Commodore Plant's schooner Ingham lost a commanding position in the race for the America's Cup. The course was changed after the race had been half sailed. At the time your paper published a very illuminating editorial on the subject of the yachting competition. In the same issue I saw that the Emperor's yacht Meteor violated the sacred and inalienable right of the Ingham, or any other ship, to hold the right of way close hauled on the starboard tack. The American yacht yielded, and was put about to avoid a collision. The rules of the road are as old as the seas, and are known from the old sea charts to the latest developments in the Baltic yachting circles.

As the participants in the forthcoming ocean race are aware of the fact that the cup is the divine right of the non-participating Prince going to be allowed to interfere with the yachtsmen and the Emperor's yacht, the Emperor's yacht yielded, and was put about to avoid a collision. The rules of the road are as old as the seas, and are known from the old sea charts to the latest developments in the Baltic yachting circles.

With my ship at Kiel I carefully noted the ways of the native yachtsmen, observing that they were three in a general way. Two are to have a "general knowledge" of the railroad business. No experts, you see. This is regulation by "the plain people," that is, ordinary politicians. These three in-a-general-way regulators are to get \$5,000 a year apiece. Big money for badgers.

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## Save the Mother's Pocketbook.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: There is nothing more senseless than allowing the girls of the graduating classes in the public schools to deck themselves out in ribbons, laces, flowers and other furbelows, and to be highly decorated. Mothers who work hard for a living are anxious that their children should appear as well as their companions, and make a great deal of money in the cheap jewelry which involves an unnecessary outlay of money which is obtained, in some instances, by borrowing of any one who is willing to take the risk of being repaid.

The school board would do well to forbid attempts at display at commencement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. GRADUATES.

## Alcohol Rub for Frosted Windows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: It is said that the cause of the collision in the subway on Feb. 13 was the failure of the motorman to turn the lights on the train ahead, because of the frost on the outlook window.

If the panes of glass were washed in alcohol there would be no frost on the windows.

JERRY TAYLOR, Feb. 14. ONE WHO KNOWS.

## To a Chicago Critic.

Municipal ownership of public utilities is bunk.—*Critic* (Chicago).

Why hast thou thus thought That municipal ownership of public utilities, With its grasping and grafting capabilities, Is bunk?

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## THE LESSON OF OUR COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—After a prolonged period of comparative fixity in its total value, our foreign commerce, including both imports and exports, began in 1897 a spurt which carried it quickly to a point never before reached, and beyond which it has since made only a slight advance. The period of fixity may be illustrated by the following table of total commerce for the years indicated:

Fiscal year 1890	\$1,203,203,404
Fiscal year 1891	1,219,717,084
Fiscal year 1892	1,047,135,063
Fiscal year 1893	1,059,568,130
Fiscal year 1894	1,059,568,130
Fiscal year 1895	1,059,568,130
Fiscal year 1896	1,059,568,130
Fiscal year 1897	1,059,568,130
Fiscal year 1898	1,059,568,130
Fiscal year 1899	1,059,568,130
Fiscal year 1900	1,059,568,130
Fiscal year 1901	1,059,568,130
Fiscal year 1902	1,059,568,130
Fiscal year 1903	1,059,568,130
Fiscal year 1904	1,059,568,130
Fiscal year 1905	1,059,568,130

Two days after his inauguration in 1897 President McKinley summoned Congress to meet in extra session on March 13, chiefly for the purpose of drafting a new tariff law. The Dingley Act, signed by the President on July 24, was the outcome of the session. While the subsequent national prosperity is not properly attributable solely to the operation of this act, it is quite impossible to ignore its influence in the matter.

The record of the tariff is a record of the steady annual increase in imports, each year of the term showing an increase over that which preceded it. The imports of 1898 were \$634,964,418. Those of 1904 were \$1,033,909,197, an increase of 63 per cent. Analysis of the imports shows no limitation to special lines, and no operation of special influences. The free list and the dutiable and manufactured wares, alike show marked advances in import volumes and values.

Thus, imports of chemicals, dyes and drugs have increased from \$40,000,000 to \$80,000,000; coffee, from \$65,000,000 to \$87,000,000; copper, from \$4,000,000 to \$12,000,000; manufactures of cottons, from \$7,000,000 to \$18,000,000; hides and manufactures of hides, from \$25,000,000 to \$74,000,000; hides and skins, from \$37,000,000 to \$58,000,000; sugar, from \$60,000,000 to \$85,000,000; raw silk, from \$32,000,000 to \$55,000,000. Other items, such as india rubber, manufactures of iron and steel, lead tobacco, wood and manufactures of wood, cocoa, china and pottery, fish, bananas, furs and fur skins, manganese and iron, show a similar advance. The record of our imports shows a persistent and general increase.

But the record of our exports presents a different appearance. There has been an increase from a total of \$1,456,546,268 in 1898 to \$1,451,355,615 in 1904, or 15.6 per cent. But, counting out 1898 and 1899, the record from 1900 to 1904 is no cause for elation. It stands thus, for the calendar years:

1900	\$1,477,936,110
1901	1,463,375,827
1902	1,360,855,033
1903	1,481,752,083
1904	1,451,355,615

The modest increase in our total commerce during recent years appears only in comparative stagnation in total commerce is not to be accounted for by the decrease in exports of cereals and cereal products shown in 1904 in comparison with 1903. Our agricultural exports in 1904 were approximately \$350,000,000. In 1903 they were \$370,000,000, and in 1902 a little more than \$390,000,000. In 1901 they were \$400,000,000, and in 1900 a little more than \$420,000,000. The record in that department shows fluctuation rather than marked decline, comparative fixity rather than clearly defined falling off.

A broad view of this branch of our foreign commerce points to a probability, which is little short of a certainty, that our exports of agricultural products have now reached high water mark. The items of raw cotton, wheat and wheat flour represent one-half of our exports of agricultural products. There is little probability of any great increase in our foreign sales of these articles in the immediate future, and there are no other items whose export value is susceptible of an increase of notable proportions.

It may therefore be accepted that, in the department of agricultural products, the coming days will see no great change in export values.

There remains the department of manufactures. Those whose standards of measurement are inches and pennyweights find endless satisfaction in a contemplation of that beautiful collection of figures—\$927,764,729 which represents our foreign sales of manufactured goods during 1904. Taken by itself, this is a huge sum. Compared with the \$200,000,000 of 1898 it shows a cheering increase. The sum almost equals the entire total of our exports in 1875. It is 200 times the total of our exports one hundred years ago. But these figures are almost insignificant in their relation to the value of the output of our mills and factories, with its grand total of \$15,000,000,000. There is a row of figures to "stagger humanity," and our little bunch of export figures seems petty when compared with it.

But the importance of the conclusion of this matter has not yet impressed itself on our people. In itself the amount of our export trade is not necessarily a standard of national prosperity. The fact is that under this mighty volume of manufactured products does not represent the extent of our producing facilities. While those are naturally impossible of exact estimate, it is quite within bounds to assume that, with practically no extension in our present mechanical equipment, the output could be increased, probably to \$20,000,000,000. Two results would follow: First, the full working time activity of our producing facilities. The selling price of merchandise to our people at home would be reduced by a reduction in producing cost, and reduced cost of production would also put us on a better basis for competition in the foreign field.

This can now be attained only by a large increase in our exports of manufactured goods. The import markets of the world require \$4,000,000,000 of manufactured goods annually. The United States, the largest workshop in the world, supplies a little more than 10 per cent. of them. Three per cent. of our output supplies about one-tenth of that which the world buys. Any further comment should be unnecessary.

## Georgia's Cotton Crop.

From a speech by United States Senator Bacon. Mr. President, in my own State the cotton crop last year sold for more than all the gold that was ever mined in the United States, including its territories and outlying possessions, and the part of the crop that went from my single State to foreign parts, was two-thirds of it, amounted to a very small fraction as much in dollars as all the gold that is in the United States in the year.

## Superstition in New England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: At August W. Machen would like to know the "fatal" cause of his troubles he might consult a number of letters in his name.

ARTHUR W. INGRAMS.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 15.

## Insular Crisis.

The Count of Monte Cristo turned pale.

"Och ch!" he muttered, "do you suppose that Roosevelt will seize my custom house?"

Hilting to Dumas, he eagerly awaited developments.

## PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

### The American System of Treaty Making.

More Important Than Any Treaty. The difference of opinion between an overwhelming majority of the Senate and the President on the one hand and the President on the other in regard to their respective rights and duties in the conduct of our foreign relations is an interesting but perhaps not very perplexing question.

From time immemorial it has been the prerogative of the King to assume exclusive control in conducting the foreign relations of his kingdom, and to make treaties and agreements of all kinds affecting the external relations of his own kingdom with those of other Powers. The reason for this was, of course, that in a monarchial form of government, great authority was naturally lodged in the hands of the King, and secondly, because even with the rise of democracy, diplomatic conditions in Europe constantly required both secrecy and despatch. The result has been that while, as in France and England, the external form has changed the essential conditions nevertheless remain. For instance, the treaty of 1897 between the United States and the Kingdom of Italy, in the first half of the sixteenth century, across the channel to settle on the Field of the Cloth of Gold with his friend Francis I. the international relations of England and France differs in no essential way from Disraeli's famous coup when England awoke one morning to find, without the slightest warning, that she was the owner of the Suez Canal, with all the startling and enormous international obligations incurred by the purchase.

In our country, however, the situation is very different. The framers of the Constitution very wisely recognized that there was no one thing more likely to get us into trouble than the making of treaties, or in fact international agreements of any kind, on a free and easy Henry VIII. principle, and they wisely provided, therefore, that all "treaties," that word being presumably used in the broad sense, should be submitted to the deliberative body of the nation, and they went so far as to provide that two-thirds vote of the Senate should be necessary to launch the ship of state on the sea of international waters. This is so evidently the spirit and intent of the treaty-making clause in the Constitution, and so conformable to the reasonable requirements of our own case, that it would seem to be a waste of time in constraining that clause in favor of the extension of Executive power, even in matters of comparative detail.

It is undoubtedly true that the English system is much more prompt and effective in dealing with emergencies which are so likely to arise among the complications necessarily incident to European international conditions. On the other hand, our foreign relations, owing to our recognized power and isolation, are practically free from emergencies, and this fact, combined with the natural and proper desire of the Senate to be consulted through its representative body on matters of supreme importance, makes our present system one to be very jealously guarded, both in letter and in spirit.

More ponderous than this case now, when complications with our southern neighbors and impending changes in the relations of the world Powers toward each other will of necessity bring the United States very much to the front.

Doubtless the present incumbent of the Presidential office, with his present able advisers, would be entirely competent to conduct our international relations to the complete satisfaction of a vast majority of the American people, and certainly with greater celerity, without any assistance from the Senate. However, our written Constitution and our political history are so combined in compelling us on the one hand to respect and on the other to prefer the Senatorial form of treaty-making diplomacy. It is therefore the duty of the Senate to preserve the Constitution, and to sustain the Senate in the construction of its own rights and duties under the Constitution, so properly and vigorously insisted upon by it on Saturday, Feb. 11, when the Senate refused to be lacking in elasticity, it would at least seem to more than make up for that defect by its solidity, as representing in definite form and to a very appreciable degree the considered judgment of the American people.

S. L. P.

WASHINGTON, D.